

A REVISION OF RHYNCHOGLOSSUM (GESNERIACEAE) IN MALESIA

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ABSTRACT

KARTONEGORO, A. 2013. A revision of *Rhynchoglossum* (Gesneriaceae) in Malesia. *Reinwardtia* 13(5): 421–432. — The genus *Rhynchoglossum* in Malesia has been revised. Five species are included: *R. borneense*, *R. capsulare*, *R. klugioides*, *R. obliquum* and *R. spumosum*. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* is a widespread and common species while the other four are endemic to Malesia. Morphological descriptions, nomenclature, distribution, ecological information and notes are provided for all species. An identification key and a list of examined specimens are included.

Key words: Endemic, *Epithemateae*, synonym nova, widespread.

ABSTRAK

KARTONEGORO, A. 2013. Revisi *Rhynchoglossum* (Gesneriaceae) di Malesia. *Reinwardtia* 13(5): 421–432. — Marganya *Rhynchoglossum* di Malesia telah direvisi. Lima jenis telah diketahui termasuk: *R. borneense*, *R. capsulare*, *R. klugioides*, *R. obliquum* dan *R. spumosum*. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* merupakan jenis yang tersebar luas dan umum ditemukan sedangkan empat jenis lainnya endemik untuk wilayah Malesia. Deskripsi morfologi, tatanama, distribusi, informasi ekologi dan catatan ditampilkan untuk semua jenis. Kunci identifikasi dan daftar spesimen yang digunakan juga disertakan.

Kata kunci: Endemik, *Epithemateae*, sinonim baru, tersebar.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Rhynchoglossum* was established by Blume (1826) with one species, *Rhynchoglossum obliquum*. The epithet *Rhynchoglossum* comes from the Greek *Rhynchos* meaning beak and *glossa* meaning tongue. The second part of the name clearly alludes to the broad, tongue-like lower lip of the corolla, the first part perhaps to the narrow corolla tube or to the pointed petal tips (Weber, 2004a). *Rhynchoglossum* species are fleshy herbs with anisophyllous, decussate or alternate leaves with asymmetrical leaf blades and unilateral inflorescence. The genus is of little economic value but several Botanic Gardens and private gardens grow the plant as an ornamental (Skog, 1985). Its preferred habitat is on wet and shady (especially limestone) rocks, in forest or in open vegetation or shady places, usually in the lowlands (Weber, 2004a).

Rhynchoglossum is included in the so-called *Epithematoideae* Gesneriaceae or in the tribe *Epithemateae* along with *Whytockia* W.W. Sm., *Gyrogynis* W.T. Wang, *Epithema* Blume, *Monophyllaea* R. Br., *Loxonia* Jack, and *Stauranthera* Benth. (Weber, 2004a). Generally these genera share unequal cotyledons, unequal leaf arrangement at one node, an

asymmetrical leaf blade and capsular fruits. *Rhynchoglossum* has alternate to nearly distichous leaf arrangement while *Loxonia* and *Stauranthera* have opposite leaves in unequal pairs. Different from other genera in the tribe is *Monophyllaea* that bears a single large leaf developed from the macrocotyledon (Weber, 2004a).

Originally *Rhynchoglossum* was distributed in tropical Asia from India, Sri Lanka, China, Taiwan and Indochina to New Guinea (Weber, 2004b) but Burt (1962) included *Klugia* Schltdl. in synonymy of *Rhynchoglossum* thereby extending its distribution to Central and South America from Mexico to Peru. The inclusion of *Klugia* as a synonym makes the distribution of *Rhynchoglossum* wider and disjunct and raises questions about its history. Burt (1998) suggested that *Rhynchoglossum* reached America from Asia via Africa from where it has since completely disappeared (or at least where no species are known). Weber (2004a; 2004b) assumed that the genus spread from Asia to America recently, probably via transpacific trips or migrations of early Polynesians. This is also suggested by the current localities that are usually near former population centers of ancient dwellers along the Pacific coast.

Brown (1839) proposed a new genus *Antonia*, an

invalid name, with a single species *A. obliqua* (Wall.) R. Br., a combination based on *Wulfenia obliqua* Wall. (Wallich 1832; Weber 2004a). Later he moved the species into the genus *Loxotis* R. Br. ex Benth. and made the combination *L. obliqua* (Wall.) R. Br. (Brown, 1839). This name was taken up by Miquel (1855). Later Clarke (1883) placed *Antonia* and *Loxotis* in synonymy of *Rhynchoglossum*. Recently Burt (1962) also included *Klugia* (including *Glossanthus* Klein) in synonymy.

A phylogenetic analysis of *Rhynchoglossum* using DNA sequence data has been conducted together with other members of the tribe *Epithemateae* (Mayer *et al.*, 2003). The phylogenetic tree showed that *Rhynchoglossum* was sister to the remaining *Epithemateae*. This separation is in accordance with many and strong morphological differences (*e.g.*, alternate leaf arrangement, strongly asymmetrical leaves, terminal inflorescences in the form of unilateral racemes, enlarged lower lip of corolla). With limited sampling, *R. notonianum* (Wall.) B. L. Burt (India) plus the neotropical *R. azureum* (Schltdl.) B. L. Burt was sister to *R. obliquum* Blume (East Asia and Malesia). The separation better reflects the morphological characters than the geography, suggesting that *R. azureum* is indeed a recent introduction to the neotropics rather than an ancient relict. The groups can be roughly classified in two: (1) perennials with large flowers and four stamens (the former genus *Klugia*) and (2) annuals with small flowers and two stamens (Mayer *et al.*, 2003).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is based on the study of 233 herbarium specimens (including spirit collections) of *Rhynchoglossum* from BO and SING. A number of photographs of herbarium specimens from A, BM, E, K, L, NY and US were also studied. The materials were studied for morphological characters using a 10 x 40 binocular microscope and a stereomicroscope. The description of inflorescences and infructescences is based on rehydrated specimens.

RESULTS

Five species of *Rhynchoglossum* are recorded for Malesia. The five species are *R. borneense* Merr., *R. capsulare* Ohwi ex Kartn., *R. klugoides* C. B. Clarke, *R. obliquum*, and *R. spumosum* Elmer. No infraspecific taxa are proposed in this revision. Of the five species in the Malesian region four are endemic to the region. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* is a widespread and very common species distributed

throughout Southeast Asia to New Guinea. *Rhynchoglossum klugoides* was previously only known from the Philippines but is now also known from Seram Island, Moluccas. The other three species are more locally endemic. *Rhynchoglossum spumosum* is from Negros and Mindanao islands in the Philippines, *R. capsulare* is endemic to Sulawesi, and *R. borneense* is endemic to eastern Borneo.

General Morphology of *Rhynchoglossum* in Malesia

Habit

Rhynchoglossum species are erect and creeping fleshy-succulent herbs 5–150 cm tall, rhizomatous or non-rhizomatous. The roots are adventitious. The only rhizomatous species is *R. spumosum* with a creeping habit and low stems about 5–8 cm tall. The stems are usually terete and wrinkled when dried. They have a variable indument, the hairs being absent or simply puberulous to pubescent. Most species are glabrous and have smooth stems and swollen nodes.

Leaves

The leaves are alternate and ex-stipulate. The leaf blade of all *Rhynchoglossum* species is oblique and asymmetrical between the two sides, the two sides attached at an equal length along the petiole or one side attached higher, up to 2.5 cm higher in *R. borneense*. Leaf shape varies from ovate to oblong. *Rhynchoglossum capsulare* is the only species that has an oblong leaf while those of the other species vary from ovate to elliptic. The leaf bases are unequal with one side being cuneate to acute and the other rounded to cordate. The leaf margins are mostly entire, more rarely serrate. The leaf blade texture is mostly membranous, but subcoriaceous in *R. klugoides*. Most species have a glabrous and smooth leaf surface although some are pubescent or puberulous when juvenile.

Inflorescences

The inflorescence in *Rhynchoglossum* is a terminal or axillary raceme. The axillary inflorescences are usually opposite the leaves. The number of flowers in an inflorescence varies from less than 3 in *R. spumosum* to 50 in *R. obliquum*. The flowers in an inflorescence are unilateral due to the reduction of the flowers on the opposite side or are arranged in two rows. The bracts are usually absent in *R. spumosum* or are linear in *R. obliquum*. Sometimes inflorescences have bracts that do not support a flower, known as sterile bracts. Bracteoles are mostly linear and arise from the base of the pedicel

in *R. klugoides* and *R. spumosum*; and from the middle of the pedicel in the other species.

Flowers

The flowers are zygomorphic, tubular and vary from less than 1 cm long to more than 3 cm long. The calyx tubes are infundibuliform with a campanulate shape in most species or urceolate in *R. klugoides*. The calyx is adnate in the lower half and sometimes winged along the lines of fusion; white to green. The calyx lobes are triangular and entire, glabrous, 5-merous. The corolla consists of a tube and limb. The tube is glabrous to puberulent. The limb is two-lipped. The adaxial lip is usually smaller with two lobes and the abaxial lip is larger and 3-lobed or undivided, rounded elongate or tongue-like. The petals are usually bluish to dark purple, rarely white. *Rhynchoglossum borneense* and *R. klugoides* have a yellow pilose dot in the throat of the abaxial limb.

Rhynchoglossum species in Malesia have 2 or 4 stamens. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum*, *R. klugoides*, *R. capsulare* and *R. spumosum* have 2 stamens. *Rhynchoglossum borneense* has 4 stamens. The stamens are coherent in pairs. The two stamens are adnate to the corolla tube adaxially and in species with four stamens the additional two stamens are adnate abaxially. The anthers are basifixed, the thecae are parallel and dehisce longitudinally. The filaments are usually flat. The ovaries in most *Rhynchoglossum* are ovoid and unilocular. The stigma is capitate or undivided and the style is usually glabrous and persistent in fruit.

Fruits

The fruits in all *Rhynchoglossum* species are unilocular capsules. Fruit shape varies from ovoid to elongate with prominent calyx remnants. The calyx remnants half enclose the fruit in *R. capsulare* and fully enclose the fruit in the other species. The fruits dehisce loculicidally to the base in two valves and are not twisted. The seeds are cuculate and without appendages.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

RHYNCHOGLOSSUM Blume

Rhynchoglossum Blume, Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 14 (1826) 741 [‘*Rhynchoglossum*’]; DC., Prodr. 9 (1845) 275; Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 2 (1876) 1019; C. B. Clarke in A. DC & C. DC., Monogr. Phan. 5 (1883) 161; Boerl., Handl. Fl. Ned. Ind. 2 (1891) 571; Fritsch in Engl. & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 4, 3B (1895) 156; Koord., Exkursionfl. Java 3 (1912) 195; Merr., Enum. Philipp. Pl. 3 (1923) 454; Schltr., Bot.

Jahrb. Syst. 58 (1923) 298; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. 2 (1923) 539; B. L. Burtt, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24 (1962) 168; Bakh. f. in Backer & Bakh. f., Fl. Java 2 (1965) 525; A. Weber in Kubitzki & J. W. Kadereit, Fam. Gen. Vasc. Pl. 7 (2004) 128. — Type: *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Blume.

Antonia R. Br. in Wall., Pl. As. Rar. 3 (1832) 65, auct. non Pohl. nom. inval. — Type: *Antonia obliqua* (Wall.) R. Br. [= *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Blume].

Klugia Schldtl., Linnaea 8 (1833) 248; DC., Prodr. 9 (1845) 275; Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 2 (1876) 1019; C. B. Clarke in A. DC & C. DC., Monogr. Phan. 5 (1883) 158; in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 4 (1885) 366; Fritsch in Engl. & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 4, 3B (1895) 155. — Type: *Klugia azurea* Schldtl. [= *Rhynchoglossum azureum* (Schldtl.) B. L. Burtt].

Loxotis R. Br. ex Benth., Scroph. Ind. (1835) 57; R. Br. in Benn., Pl. Jav. Rar. (1838) 102; Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind. 2 (1858) 731. — Type: *Loxotis obliqua* (Wall.) R. Br. ex Benth. [= *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Blume].

Glossanthus Klein ex Benth., Scroph. Ind. (1835) 57. — Type: *Glossanthus malabaricus* Klein ex Benth. [= *Rhynchoglossum azureum* (Schldtl.) B. L. Burtt].

Erect to creeping fleshy-succulent herbs, perennial (outside Malesia) or annual, terrestrial, rhizomatous or not rhizomatous, 5–150 cm tall. *Stem* terete, branched or simple, glabrous or with a sparse indumentum, puberulous to pubescent; young stem usually pubescent. *Leaves* alternate, nearly distichous, exstipulate, petiolate; lamina membranous or subcoriaceous, ovate to lanceolate, oblique, pale green to green; base strongly unequal, cuneate to cordate; apex acute to acuminate; margin entire to serrate; lamina surface glabrous to puberulent; venation penninerved. *Inflorescences* racemose, slender, lax and later appearing scorpioid, terminal and/or axillary, few- to many-flowered cymes; unilateral, in 2-rows; bract present or absent, subtended the flower or free, single if present; bracteole single, linear, arising from the base or the middle of pedicel. *Calyx* 5-merous, *tube* infundibuliform, campanulate or urceolate, actinomorphic, connate at lower half, sometimes winged at line fusion; white, pale green to dark green, semi translucent; calyx lobes triangular to acute, entire, segments equal. *Corolla* zygomorphic, inside glabrous or sparsely yellow dotted with puberulent or medusoid pilose hairs near mouth; white, bluish to dark purple or azure; tube tubular to cylindric, not swollen, slightly longer than limb; limb 2-lipped; adaxial lip 2-lobed, shorter and smaller; abaxial lip 3-lobed, seldom undivided, lobes, equal or subequal, apex rounded, emarginate or elongate to obtuse, longer and larger than adaxial. *Stamens* 2 or 4; filament flat or terete, adnate to corolla tube near middle on abaxial side (if 2 stamens) and adaxial side (other 2 stamens if 4

stamens); anthers basifixed, coherent in pairs, thecae nearly parallel or divaricate, dehiscent longicidally. *Ovary* ovoid, 1-loculed, placentas 2, parietal; stigma 1, terminal, subglobose, undivided. *Fruit* a capsule, stalked, globose or ovoid to elongate, smaller (fully enclosed) or larger (half enclosed) than calyx remnant, dehiscent loculicidally to base; 2-valvate, straight, not twisted. *Seeds* minute, cuneate, unappendaged.

Distribution. About 10 species occurring from India, Sri Lanka, South China, Taiwan, Indochina to Malesia; one species in Southern America (Mexico to Peru).

KEY TO SPECIES *RHYNCHOGLOSSUM* IN MALESIA

- 1a. Stamens 4 1. *R. borneense*
 b. Stamens 2 2
 2a. Creeping herb, less than 8 cm tall; rhizomatous 5. *R. spumosum*
 b. Erect herb, more than 10 cm tall; not rhizomatous 3
 3a. Leaf blade sub-coriaceous; flower more than 2 cm long; calyx tube urceolate .. 3. *R. klugioides*
 b. Leaf blade membranous; flowers less than 2 cm long; calyx tube campanulate..... 4
 4a. Leaf blade oblong; fruits half enclosed by calyx remnant 2. *R. capsulare*
 b. Leaf blade ovate to elliptic; fruits fully enclosed by calyx remnant 4. *R. obliquum*

1. *RHYNCHOGLOSSUM BORNEENSE* Merr. — Fig. 1; Map 1

Rhynchoglossum borneense Merr, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 15 (1929) 269; B.L. Burtt, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24 (1962) 168. — Lectotype: Borneo, Elphinstone Province, Tawau. *Elmer 21467* (BO; iso A, L, PNH, SING, designated here).

Rhynchoglossum medusothrix B.L. Burtt, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24 (1962) 169. — Type: Borneo, Berouw, Flatland at base of Mt. Ilas Mapulu. *Kostermans 13994* (L; iso A, BM, BO, CANB, E, L, P, SING) - *syn. nov.*

Herb, annual, not rhizomatous, 40–100 cm tall. *Stem* glabrous, up to 5 mm diameter. *Leaves* lamina membranous, ovate to elliptic, oblique, 6.5–20 by 2.5–10 cm; base unequal, one side cuneate to acute, other side rounded to cordate; apex acuminate with a 0.5–1 cm tip; margin entire or minutely scabrous; glabrous on both surfaces, pale green; petiole glabrous, terete, 0.5–3 cm long. *Inflorescences* terminal and axillary, opposite the leaves when axillary,

7–25 cm long when terminal, up to 8 cm long when axillary, with 10–15 flowers; main axis glabrous, 1–1.5 cm long; bracts absent; pedicels glabrous, 0.5–1 cm long; bracteoles linear, in the middle of pedicels, 1–3 mm long. *Flowers* 1.8–3.5 cm long. *Calyx tube* campanulate, white to pale green, semi-translucent, connate ca. 4 mm, glabrous, 6–9 mm long and 1–2 mm wide; calyx lobes triangular, entire, glabrous, acuminate, 1–2 mm long. *Corolla* personate, glabrous, smooth, velvety, bluish to blue-lavender, 10–25 mm long, with yellow dot on throat; sometimes throat with medusoid pilose hairs; tube tubular 10–15 mm long; limb 8–10 mm long; adaxial lip 2-lobed, 3–5 mm long; abaxial lip 1-lobed, tongue-like, obtuse, 5–10 mm long. *Stamens* 4, coherent in pairs; 2 shorter, anthers ovoid, glabrous, 0.5–1.5 mm long, filaments flattened, erect, 3 mm long; 2 longer, anthers oblongish, glabrous, 1 mm long, filaments flattened, 2 mm long, twisted. *Ovary* elliptic to ovoid, glabrous, 1–2 mm long; style glabrous, terete, 6 mm long; stigma capitate, swollen 1–2 mm. *Fruit* ovoid, glabrous, fully enclosed by calyx remnant, 3–10 mm long by 3 mm wide; calyx remnant up to 6–8 mm long; stalk glabrous, 0.5–1.4 cm; style remnant 10–15 mm; *Seeds* minute, ellipsoid, testa tessellate, 0.3–0.5 mm long.

Distribution. Borneo (Sabah & E Kalimantan).

Ecological habitat. Primary forest and coral limestone rocks in moist cracks and on limestone cliffs at 40–300 m.

Local name. Jambangan Jaja (Tidong Kalabakan).

Notes. *Rhynchoglossum borneense* is endemic to Borneo and is unique among Malesian species in having 4 stamens. Burtt (1962) suggested this species was intermediate between the species formerly placed in *Klugia* (*R. notonianum* (Wall.) B.L. Burtt, *R. gardneri* Theobald & Grupe and *R. azureum* (Schltdl.) B.L. Burtt) and the rest of *Rhynchoglossum* (*s.s.*). When this species was described for the first time by Merrill (1929), he did not note that the number of stamens should have allied it with *Klugia* rather than *Rhynchoglossum*.

Specimens examined. Borneo. Sabah, Tawau, Elphinstone Province. *Elmer 21467* (BO, L, SING, Type); Saint Lucia FD. *Kadir A2086* (BO, SING); Kinabatangan District, Tabin Wildlife Reserve. *Poulsen & Banggilon 1672* (E, SING); *ibid.* *Poulsen & Abdilla 1685* (E, SING); Lahad Datu, Tabin. *Kiew 5122* (SING); Kalimantan. Berau, Mt. Ilas Mapulu. *Kostermans 13994* (L, BO, E, SING, Type of *R. medusothrix* B.L. Burtt). East Kutei, G.

Tepian Lobang on Menubar River *Kostermans 5347* (BO, SING); *ibid.* *Kostermans 5414* (BO); Sangkulirang, Babi Jolong *Aet 649* (BO); West Kutai, Kombeng. *Endert 5225* (BO, SING); Gunung Mendam, North of Tabang *Murata, Iwatsuki, Kato & Mogeia B-2389* (BO); Pujungan District, Kayan Mentarang Reserve. *McDonald & Ismail 3614* (BO).



Fig. 1. *Rhynchoglossum borneense* Merr., *Elmer 21467* from Tawau, Malaysian Borneo (lectotype BO).

Inflorescences terminal and axillary, terminal up to 9 cm long, axillary up to 8 cm long, up to 11-flowered; main axes terete, glabrous; peduncles 2–5 cm long; bracts absent; pedicels puberulous, 0.5–1 mm long; bracteoles linear, glabrous, *ca.* 0.5 mm long, in the middle of pedicels. *Flowers* 10–14 mm long. *Calyx tube* campanulate, glabrous to puberulous, 3–5 mm long by 1–2 mm wide, connate at lower half base 1.5–3 mm long; calyx lobes triangu-



Fig. 2. *Rhynchoglossum capsulare* Ohwi ex Karton., *Eyma 1572* from Maraowa, Sulawesi (holotype BO).

2. RHYNCHOGLOSSUM CAPSULARE Ohwi ex Karton. — Fig. 2; Map 1

Rhynchoglossum capsulare Ohwi ex Karton., *Edinburgh J. Bot.* 69 (2012) 358. —Type: Celebes, Resident Menado, OA Poso, Maraowa. *Eyma 1572*. (holo BO!; iso A, K, L).

Herb, annuals, not rhizomatous, 19–40 cm tall. *Stem* glabrous 2–5 mm diameter. *Leaves* lamina membranous, oblong 3.5–11 cm long by 1.5–3 cm wide; base unequal, one side rounded, other side cuneate; apex acuminate, tip 0.5 cm long; margin entire; glabrous on adaxial, puberulous on abaxial, pale green; petiole glabrous, terete, 0.5–2 cm long.

lar, acute, 1.5–2 mm long. *Corolla* glabrous, 1–1.8 cm long, whitish blue to dark violet; tube tubular, 8 mm long; limb 8–10 mm long; adaxial 2-lobed, 2–4 mm long, abaxial lip slightly 3-lobed, tongue-like, rounded, 8–10 mm long. *Stamens* 2, coherent in a pair, glabrous; anthers ovoid, 2-thecae parallel, opening by longitudinal slits, basifixed, 0.5 mm diameter, filaments terete, 2–4 mm long. *Ovary* oblong, glabrous, 1–3 mm long; style terete, glabrous, 1–1.2 cm long; stigma capitate, swollen 1 mm. *Fruit* capsule-like, elongate, 4–10 mm long by 2–3 mm wide, glabrous; stalk puberulous, 2–3 mm long, half enclosed by calyx remnant; calyx remnant 3–7 mm long; style remnant up to 5–6 mm long. *Seeds*

minute, ellipsoid, testa tessellate, 0.3–0.4 mm long.

Distribution. Sulawesi.

Ecological habitat. In open areas in mountain forest at 1200–1400 m.

Notes. *Rhynchoglossum capsulare* is the only species of the genus in Malesia that has a fruit which is not fully enclosed within the calyx remnant. It is similar to *R. obliquum* in habit and the shape of the flowers but differs in the shape of the leaves, oblong in *R. capsulare* and ovate-elliptic in *R. obliquum*. The species is endemic to central Sulawesi island.

Specimens examined. Sulawesi. Porema *Kjellberg* 2663 (BO); East of Poso District, Maraowa. *Eyma* 1572 (BO, Type).

3. RHYNCHOGLOSSUM KLUGIODES C. B. Clarke — Fig. 3; Map 1

Rhynchoglossum klugioides C.B. Clarke in A. DC & C. DC., Monogr. Phan. 5 (1883) 163; Merr., Enum. Philipp. Pl. 3 (1923) 454; Elmer, Leafl. Philipp. Bot. 3 (1910) 948; B.L. Burtt, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 24 (1962) 169. — Lectotype: Philippines, Luzon, Province of Tayabas. *Cuming* 824 (K; iso BM, K, designated by Burtt, 1962).

Herb, annuals, non rhizomatous, ca. 35 cm tall. *Stem* glabrous to glabrescent, 3–4 mm diameter; branching nodes not swollen. *Leaves* lamina subcoriaceous, dark green and dark brown when dry, ovate to elliptic, 10–16 cm long by 5.5–10 cm wide; base unequal, one side cordate, other side cuneate to subrounded; apex acute, tip 1 cm long; margin entire, serrate in young leaf; reticulate; glabrous or subvelvety on adaxial, glabrescent to puberulous on abaxial; young leaf brown pubescent; petiole terete, glabrous, 1.5–4 cm long. *Inflorescences* axillar, up to 40 cm long, sometimes pendulous, up to 20 flowers, arising opposite the leaf; main axes terete, glabrous; peduncles 3–5 cm long; bracts minute or linear, glabrous 4 mm long; pedicels terete, glabrous, 7 mm long; bracteoles linear, glabrous, single, 1–5 mm long, at the base or middle of pedicel. *Flower* 2–2.5 cm long. *Calyx tube* urceolate, glabrous, pale green to white, 10–12 mm long by 4–5 mm wide, connate at lower half base 4–6 mm long; calyx lobes hastate, acute, 4–8 mm long, margin entire, glabrous. *Corolla* white to dark blue or whitish blue, glabrous, 2–2.5 cm long by 0.5–1 cm wide; tube tubular 1.4–1.7 cm long; limb 1–1.5 cm long; adaxial emarginate or 2-lobed, 5 mm long by 4–5 mm wide; abaxial lip 1–3-lobed, tongue-like or

lobate, rounded, with whitish blotch, 10–15 mm long and 7–10 mm wide. *Stamens* 2, coherent in a pair; filaments flat, 5–8 mm long; anthers ovoid, glabrous, 2 thecae parallel, 0.5–1 mm diameter. *Ovary* ovoid to oblong, glabrous, 1 mm long by 1 mm wide; style glabrous, 20 mm long, terete; stigma capitate, swollen 0.5 mm diameter. *Fruit* ovoid, glabrous, fully enclosed by elongate calyx remnant, 2-valvate, 5 mm long by 3 mm wide; stalk 8–10 mm long, glabrous; style remnant about 10–15 mm long; calyx remnant up to 1 cm long and 0.5 cm wide. *Seeds* minute, cuneate, ellipsoid, testa tessellate, 0.4–0.5 mm long.

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon, Catanduanes, Mindoro, Samar, Biliran, Leyte, Mindanao. *Fide* Merrill (1923)), Moluccas (Ceram).

Local Name. Cabeddaya (Bagobo), Pampangod (Philippine).

Ecological habitat. Moist humus covered soil of dense forest and damp forested ravines at 500–2000 m.

Notes. *Rhynchoglossum klugioides* was previously only known from the Philippines. It is now known in Ceram Island, Moluccas. The species has large flowers with a broader corolla limb than the other species of *Rhynchoglossum* and an urceolate calyx tube and 2 fertile stamens. Also, it has a subcoriaceous leaf blade and an elongate fruit shape. It is rather similar to *R. notonianum* from India which,



Fig. 3. *Rhynchoglossum klugioides* C.B. Clarke, *Cuming* 824 from Tayabas, Luzon (lectotype K).



Map 1. Distribution of *Rhynchoglossum borneense* Merr. (●), *R. capsulare* Ohwi ex Karton. (■), *R. klugoides* C. B. Clarke (▲), and *R. spumosum* Elmer (○).

however, has 4 stamens.

Specimen examined. Moluccas. Ceram. Hatumete-Pas. *Kornassi* 622 (BO); *ibid.* *Eyma* 2382 (BO). Philippines. Luzon. Camarines Sur. *Edano BS76399* (BO); Mount Maquiling. *Servinas BS16888* (BO); Baguio. *Elmer 8822* (BO); Mt. Alzapan. *Ramos & Edano BS45715* (BO); Mt. Masingit. *Ramos & Edano BS37560* (BO); Irosin (Mt. Bulusan). *Elmer 15369* (BO); *ibid.* *Elmer 14615* (BO); Los Baños (Mt. Maquiling). *Elmer 17941* (BO); Tayabas. *Cuming 824* (BM, K, Lectotype); Catanduanes. *Ramos BS30209* (BO). Mindanao. Todaya (Mt. Apo). *Elmer 11570* (BO).

4. RHYNCHOGLOSSUM OBLIQUUM Blume — Fig. 4; Map 2

Rhynchoglossum obliquum Blume, *Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind.* 14 (1826) 741; C. B. Clarke in A. DC & C. DC., *Monogr. Phan.* 5 (1883) 161; Elmer, *Leafl. Philipp. Bot.* 2 (1908) 564; *Koord., Exkursion fl. Java* 3 (1912) 195; Merr., *Enum. Philipp. Pl.* 3 (1923) 454; Ridl., *Fl. Mal. Pen.* 2 (1923) 539; B. L. Burtt, *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 24 (1962) 170; Bakh. f. in Backer & Bakh. f., *Fl. Java* 2 (1965) 525. — *Rhynchoglossum blumei* DC., *Prodr.* 9 (1845) 274. — Lectotype: Java. *Blume 52* (L 909.127-80, designated here).

Wulfenia obliqua Wall., *Tent. Fl. Nepal* (1826) t.35. — *Loxotis obliqua* (Wall.) Benth., *Scroph. Ind.* (1835) 57; R. Br. in Benn., *Pl. Jav. Rar.* (1838) 102, t.24; Miq., *Fl. Ned. Ind.* 2 (1858) 731, t.35. — *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* (Wall.) DC. auct. non Blume, *Prodr.* 9 (1845)

275. — *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Blume var. *parviflorum* C. B. Clarke, in A. DC. & C. DC., *Monogr. Phan.* 5 (1883) 162 — Type: Nepal. *Wallich 407* (BM; iso E!).

Loxotis intermedia Benth., *Scroph. Ind.* (1835) 57. — *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* (Wall.) DC. var. *intermedium* (Benth.) DC., *Prodr.* 9 (1845) 275. — Type: Nepal. *Wallich 408* (BM).

Rhynchoglossum rheedei DC., *Prodr.* 9 (1845) 274. — Type: *Rheede Hort. Mal.*, 9, t.80.

Rhynchoglossum zeylanicum Hook., *Bot. Mag.* (1845) t.4198. — Type: Ceylon. *Gardner s.n.* (BM).

Rhynchoglossum hologlossum Hayata, *Icon. Pl. Formos.* 5 (1915) 131. — *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Blume var. *hologlossum* (Hayata) W. T. Wang, *Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin* 4 (1984) 31. — Type: Formosa, Rinkihō. viii.1911. *Inaba s.n.* (TI).

Rhynchoglossum papuae Schltr., *Bot. Jahrb.* 58 (1923) 299; B.L. Burtt, *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 24 (1962) 171. — Lectotype: New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelmsland, bei der Kaulo-Ettappe. *Schlechter 17524* (BO, designated here) - *syn. nov.*

Herb, annual, not rhizomatous, about 5–150 cm tall. *Stem* with swollen nodes to 4 mm diameter, internodes terete, 1.5–3 mm diameter, wrinkled or angular when dried, glabrous to puberulous; young stem pubescent. *Leaves* lamina membranous, pale green, ovate to elliptic, 2.5–14 cm long by 1.5–9 cm wide, base unequal, one side rounded to cordate, other side attenuate to cuneate; apex acuminate, tip 0.5–1 cm long; margin entire or nearly serrate; tertiary venation reticulate, midrib puberulous; glabrous or sparsely hairy on adaxial with gland dots, glabrous on abaxial; young leaf brown pubescent; petiole terete, sparsely puberulous to glabrescent, 5–30 mm long. *Inflorescences* terminal up to 40 cm long and axillary up to 8 cm long, sometimes pendulous, up to 50 flowers; axillary inflorescences arising opposite leaf; main axes terete, puberulous; peduncles 1–4 cm long; bracts linear or minute, puberulous, 2–10 mm long, single; pedicels terete, densely puberulous 1–3 mm long; bracteoles linear, glabrous to puberulous, single, 3–10 mm long, in the middle of pedicel. *Flowers* 8–12 mm long. *Calyx tube* campanulate, glabrous to glabrescent, pale green to white, 3–5.5 mm long by 1.5–3 mm wide, connate at lower half base 1.5–4 mm long; calyx lobes triangular, acute or acuminate, 5-merous, 1–2 mm long, white to transparent, margin entire to nearly serrate, puberulous. *Corolla* glabrous, white, blue to dark purple or whitish blue, yellow pubescent dot at throat, 0.8–1.6 cm long by 0.4 cm wide, nerve reticulate; tube tubular or cylindric 8–10 mm long; limb 6 mm long, adaxial lip emarginate or 2-lobed, 1–3 mm long; abaxial lip undivided, tongue-like or lobate, rounded to nearly trilobed, 3–6 mm long. *Stamens* 2; filaments terete or flat, 1–5 mm

long; anthers ovoid to oblong, glabrous, 2 thecae parallel, 0.5–1 mm diameter, basifixed. *Ovary* ovoid to oblong, glabrous, 1.5–3 mm long by 1 mm wide; style glabrous, 5–10 mm long, terete; stigma capitate, swollen 1 mm diameter. *Fruit* ovoid, glabrous, fully enclosed by calyx remnant, 2-valvate, 3–5 mm long by 2–3 mm wide; calyx remnant 5–8 mm long; stalk 1–1.5 cm long, glabrous to puberulous; style remnant about 5–8 mm long. *Seeds* minute, 0.5 mm long, cuneate, ellipsoid, testa tessellate, without appendaged.

Distribution. India to South China, throughout Malesia to New Guinea.

Local name. Simar hae-hae (Batak), Raongapae (Celebes), Katoi Toimbi (Buton), Anggrek rendeu (Sunda), Kejian (Java), Pulungan (Java), Kuping macan (Java), Penceng (Java), Weci-weci (Java), Handulumog (Negros).

Ecological habitat. Edge of road, open area near small stream, lowland secondary forest, creeping on rocks, limestone massif with primary forest, remnant forest at 20–1400 m.

Notes. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* is the most common and widespread species in the genus. In Malesia it is found in all regions from the Malay Peninsula to New Guinea, including Philippines but rather less so in Borneo. The species is the type for the genus. It has long and crowded inflorescences and smaller flowers (only 8–12 mm long) than the other species. It most resembles *R. capsulare* but is differs in leaf and fruit. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* has an ovate to elliptic lamina and the fruit is fully enclosed while *R. capsulare* has an oblong to lanceolate lamina and a half enclosed fruit. The colour of the corolla tube varies from pure white to dark blue or purple. *Rhynchoglossum papuae* from New Guinea is placed under synonymy due to the similarity in all characters to the type of *R. obliquum*, extending the distribution of the species to New Guinea.

Specimens examined. Malay Peninsula. Kelantan, Kuala Betis. *Kiew* 5259 (SING); Kelantan, Dabong. *Kiew* 5265 (SING); Pulau Tioman. *Kiew* 5207 (SING). Sumatra. Mt. Leuser. *Sumadijaya* 335 (BO); *ibid.* *De Wilde & De Wilde-Duyffes* 18043 (BO); *ibid.* *De Wilde & De Wilde-Duyffes* 19239 (BO); *ibid.* *De Wilde & De Wilde-Duyffes* 12254 (BO); *ibid.* *De Wilde & De Wilde-Duyffes* 12609 (BO); *ibid.* *De Wilde & De Wilde-Duyffes* 19848 (BO); *ibid.* *Iwatsuki, Murata, Dransfield & Saerudin* S582 (BO); Gayoluas. *Pringgoatmodjo*

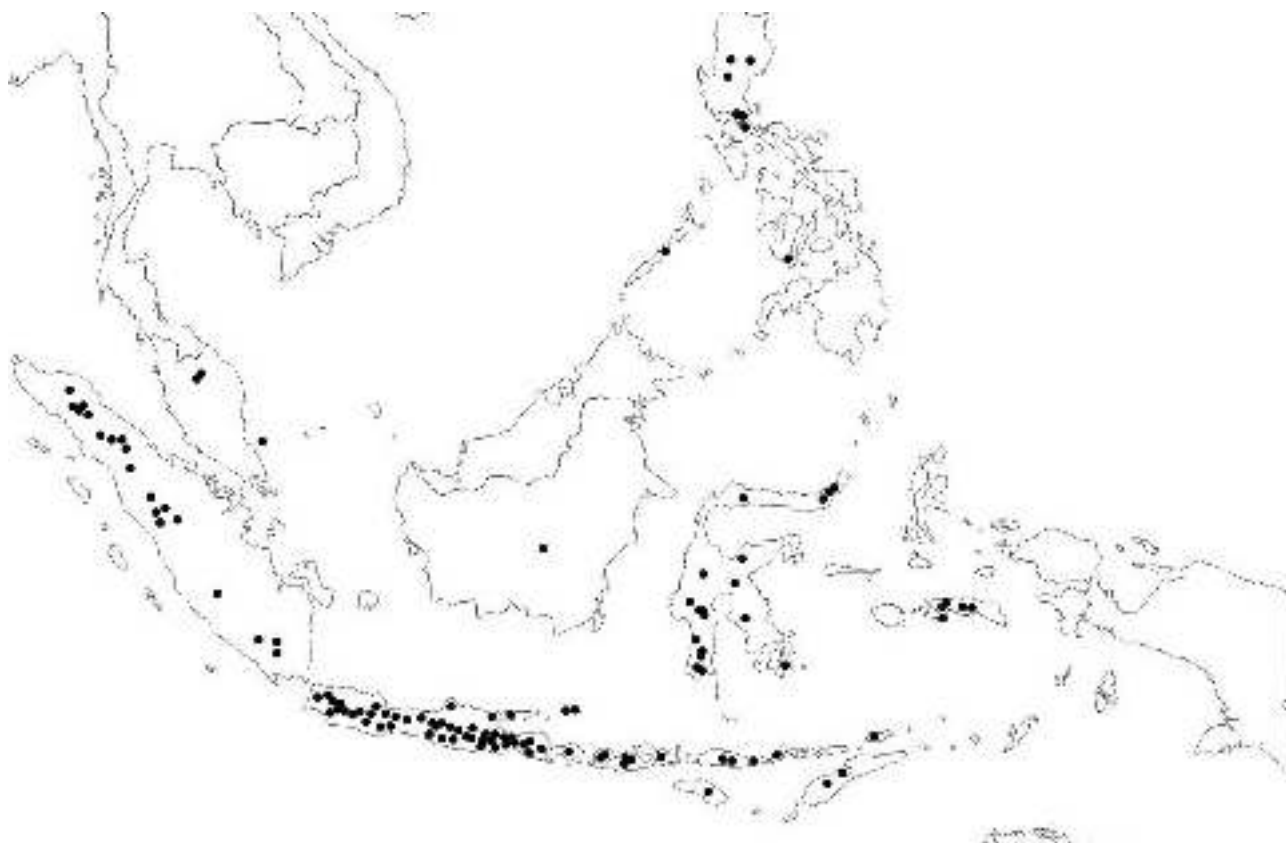
107 (BO); Deli. *Lorzing* 14980 (BO); Simalungun. *Keers* 58 (BO); Sibolangit. *Md. Nur* SN7437 (BO, SING); *ibid.* *Lorzing* 3865 (BO); *ibid.* *Lorzing* 3865 (BO); *ibid.* *Alston* 14451 (BO); Anai Valley. *Kleinhoonte* 595 (BO); Padang, Panti-Culadak *Bünne-meijer* 25 (BO); Mt. Singgalang. *Teijsmann* 1175HB (BO); Pajingahan. *Ruttner* 67 (BO); Mukomuko, Maninjau Lake. *Hotta & Okada* 1682 (BO); Batang Palupuh. *Hotta* 25029 (BO); Panti Nature Reserve. *Van Borssum-Walkees* 1762 (BO); Antokan river near Pari Panjang. *Alston* 13763 (BO); Sugi Waras. *De Voogd* 1137 (BO); Ranau Lake, Mt. Pakiwang. *Van Steenis* 3491 (BO); Kepahiang. *Kasik* 97 (BO); Mt. Rante Berenong. *Iboet* 170 (BO). Java. Tagogapu. *Lorzing* 1104 (BO); Mt. Burangrang. *Backer* 14132 (BO); Cibeber, Cidadap. *Backer* 22462 (BO); *ibid.* *Bakhuizen* 1790 (BO); *ibid.* *Bakhuizen* 2957 (BO); *ibid.* *Bakhuizen* 2158 (BO); *ibid.* *Bakhuizen* 1760 (BO); Mt. Malabar. *Backer* 26239 (BO); Kiara Payung. *Backer* 23706 (BO); Pelabuan Ratu. *Koorders* 34320 β (BO); Jampang Kulon. *Van Balgooy* 5149 (BO); Dago waterfall. *Van Steenis* 1700 (BO); Lembang. *Backer* 12914 (BO); Mt. Guntur. *Danser* 6701 (BO); Telaga Remis, Mandiranceng. *Vermeulen* 12 (BO); Ciampea. *Hallier s.n.* (BO); *ibid.* *Hallier s.n.* (BO); *ibid.* *Burck & De Monchy s.n.* (BO); *ibid.* *Backer* 22097 (BO); G. Hanjarung. *Backer* 6064 (BO); Mt. Salak. *Lam* 252 γ (BO); Mount Karang. *Boedijn* 1296 (BO); *ibid.* *Holstvoogd* 420 (BO); *Blume* 52 (L, Lectotype). Ungaran-Garung. *Docters van Leeuwen-Reijnvaan s.n.* (BO); Mt. Telomoyo. *Koorders* 28056 β (BO); *ibid.* *Koorders* 35821 β (BO); Kedung Jati. *Koorders* 27214 β (BO); Salatiga. *Docters van Leeuwen s.n.* (BO); Selokaton. *Loogen* 5 (BO); Mt. Sindoro. *Lorzing* 107 (BO); Kemadang and Jepitu. *Backer* 2758 (BO); Wonosari. *Backer* 2697 (BO); Kaliurang. *Brinkman* 403 (BO); Doro to Petung Kriono. *Backer* 15764 (BO); *ibid.* *Backer* 15922 (BO); Josorejo. *Backer* 16112 (BO); Tegal. *Beumee* 5148 (BO); *ibid.* *De Monchy* 3 (BO); Pasir Salam near Majenang. *Backer* 18799 (BO); Mt. Muriah. *Kern* 8506 (BO); Baderan near Sumber Malang. *Backer* 13379 (BO); Tegalombo-Slahung. *Backer* 3402 (BO); Mt. Wilis. *Lorzing* 911 (BO); Ngebel. *Rant s.n.* (BO); *ibid.* *Koorders* 29880 β (BO); *ibid.* *Koorders* 23227 β (BO); Medoro Kandangan. *Koorders* 29245 β (BO); Berbek, Sawahan. *Grutterink* 3198 (BO); *ibid.* *Beumee* A20 (BO); *Zollinger s.n.* (BO); Mt. Kelud. *Clason-Laarman* 165 (BO); *ibid.* *Docters van Leeuwen* 413 (BO); Mt. Semeru. *Backer* 3578 (BO); *ibid.* *Backer* 3588 (BO); Ranu Bedali near Klakah. *Van Slooten* 2388 (BO); Mt. Arjuno. *Bremekamp s.n.* (BO); Umbulan. *Backer s.n.* (BO); Mt. Jayanti. *Koorders* 34316 β

(BO); Prigen. *Rant s.n.* (BO); Gondang Legi. *Backer 30535* (BO); Pujon. *Rant s.n.* (BO); Ringgit near Curah Udang. *Clason-Laarman 10* (BO); Mt. Abang near Kepuh. *Backer 8283* (BO); Tawang Rejeni. *Backer & Posthumus s.n.* (BO); Lawang. *Mousset 60* (BO); Tengger. *Ramuer Lako 92* (BO); Nongkojajar. *Docters van Leeuwen-Reijnvaan 4615* (BO); Yang Plateau. *Van Steenis 11077* (BO); *ibid.* *Backer 12106* (BO); Mt. Ijen. *Backer 30701* (BO); *ibid.* *Koorders 15416 β* (BO); *ibid.* *Ottolander 285* (BO); *ibid.* *Koorders 28555 β* (BO); G. Kemiri Songo near Mumbul. *Backer 30622* (BO); Puger.

Buwalda 7226 (BO); Blitar. *Leg.ign. s.n.* (BO); Mt. Lawu. *Jacobson s.n.* (BO); *ibid.* *Backer 6731* (BO); Sarangan. *Schrooter & Coert s.n.* (BO); Suci near Gresik. *Rant s.n.* (BO); *ibid.* *Bremekamp s.n.* (BO); *ibid.* *Dorgelo s.n.* (BO); Mt. Welirang. *Dorgelo 3081* (BO); Madura, Kwanyar. *Backer 19231* (BO); Kangean islands, Batu Putih. *Backer 28562* (BO); Kangean islands, terrain Pandeman. *Backer 30002* (BO). Lesser Sunda Islands. Bali. Git-Git. *Van Steenis 7786* (BO); Lombok. Mt. Rinjani. *Elbert 712* (BO); *ibid.* *Rensch 138* (BO); *ibid.* *Elbert 485* (BO); *ibid.* *Tokuoka, Murakami, Kanaya, Utami &*



Fig. 4. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Blume, *Blume 52* from Java (lectotype L).



Map 2. Distribution of *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Blume (●).

Wiradinata T-0302 (BO); Sumbawa, Mt. Tana Tumpang, Batulante. Hoover, Hunter, *Wiradinata*, *Girmansyah & Ruskandi* 263 (BO); *ibid.* Hoover, Hunter, *Wiradinata*, *Girmansyah & Ruskandi* 291 (BO); Batu Dulang-Punik village. Hoover, Hunter, *Wiradinata*, *Girmansyah & Ruskandi* 214 (BO); Semangat. Rensch 543 (BO); *ibid.* *Wiradinata*, Hoover, Hunter & *Girmansyah* HW11371 (BO); Mt. Batulanteh. *Kostermans* 18180 (BO); Soemba. Kaora. Iboet 338 (BO); Timor. Nasimetan. *Bloembergen* 3462 (BO); *ibid.* *Bloembergen* 3495 (BO); Wetar. Hugeldes Tihusees. *Elbert* 4593 (BO); Flores. Mt. Ndeki. *Kostermans & Wirawan* 286 (BO); Rawa Mese. Rensch 1211 (BO); Larantuka, Ile Mandiri. *Afriastini* 1532 (BO); Ruteng. *Schmutz* 1452 (BO). BORNEO. Batu Babi and Limowi. *Hubert Winkler* 2811 (BO); Meratus Mts. *de Vogel* 1714 (BO). Sulawesi. Bantimurung. *Van Steenis* 10428 (BO); *ibid.* *Rant* 42 (BO); Mt. Wawonseru. *Hennipman* 6080 (BO); Pasui-Rante Lemo, Enrekang. *Eyma* 419 (BO); *ibid.* *Kjellberg* 1410 (BO); *ibid.* *Kartonegoro & Santoso* 542 (BO); Malili. *Kjellberg* 2522 (BO); Bontorihu. *Noerkas* 284 (BO); NE of Makassar. *Meijer* 10951 (BO); *ibid.* *Meijer* 9139 (BO); Malino. *Bünnemeijer* 10891 (BO); *ibid.* *Bünnemeijer* 10854 (BO); Bonte Lerong near Lombasang. *Bünnemeijer* 11776 (BO); *ibid.* *Bünnemeijer* 10995 (BO); *ibid.*

Bünnemeijer 11310 (BO); Pangkajene. *Teijsmann* 12858 HB (BO); Maros. *Monod de Froideville* 267 (BO); Lemo-Lemo. *Rijkbüsch* 20 (BO); East Luwuk. *Eyma* 3904 (BO); Gorontalo. between Pinogu and Tulabolu. *Mendum, Atkins, Newman, Hendrian & Sofyan* 112 (BO); Mt. Watuwila. *Kartonegoro* 238 (BO); Buton, Bau-Bau. *Widjaja* 561 (BO); Tomohon. *Alston* 15773 (BO); Tounan, near Rumoong atas. *Alston* 16483 (BO); Tondano. *Kruijff* 13 (BO). Moluccas. Ambon. *Robinson* 1729 (BO); Benteng. *Rant* 545 (BO); G. Nona, *Boerlage* 122 (BO); *Leg. ign. s.n.*; Seram. Japutih-Pileana. *Eyma* 1803 (BO); Wai Botti. *Rutten* 420 (BO); Manusela. *Rutten* 2185 (BO); Gah. *Kornassi* 963 (BO); Seti and Konussi. *Rutten* 405 (BO). NEW GUINEA. Papua New Guinea, Morobe District Rawlinson Range. *Van Royen* NGF16114 (BO); Camp Bulolo. *Streimann & Kairo* NGF26010 (BO); Kaiser Wilhelmsland. *Hellwig* 271 (BO, Syntype of *R. papuae* Schltr.); Raulo-Etoppe. *Schlechter* 17524 (BO, Lectotype of *R. papuae* Schltr.). PHILIPPINES. Luzon. Rizal. *Ahern's collector* FB3310 (BO); *ibid.* *Ahern's collector* FB3369 (BO); Mt. Angilog. *Lopez* BS42030 (BO); Mt. Umingan. *Ramos & Edano* BS26266 (BO); San Andales. *Edano* BS48790 (BO); Montalban. *Merrill* 6236 (BO); Negros. Dumaguete (Cuernos Mts.). *Elmer* 9664 (BO); Palawan. *Mendum et al.* 25372



Fig. 5. *Rhynchoglossum spumosum* Elmer, *Elmer 9929* from Cuernos Mts., Negros (lectotype BO).

(BO); Philippine Islands. *Loher 6678* (BO).

5. RHYNCHOGLOSSUM SPUMOSUM Elmer — Fig. 5; Map 1

Rhynchoglossum spumosum Elmer, *Leafl. Philipp. Bot.* 2 (1908) 564; Merr., *Enum. Philipp. Pl.* 3 (1923) 455; B. L. Burtt, *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 24 (1962) 171. — Lectotype: Philippine Islands, Negros, Province of Negros Oriental, Dumaguete (Cuernos Mts.). *Elmer 9929* (BO; iso A, E, L, NY, PNH, US, designated

here).

Rhynchoglossum merrilliae Kraenzl., *Philipp. Journ. Sc., Bot.* 8 (1913) 168; Merr., *Enum. Philipp. Pl.* 3 (1923) 454; B. L. Burtt, *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 24 (1962) 169. — Lectotype: Philippine Islands, Mindanao, Distr. Zamboanga, Sax River. *Merrill 8187* (B⁺; lecto K, designated here) - *syn. nov.*

Creeping herb, flaccid, annuals, rhizomatous, 5–8 cm tall. *Stem* 2 mm diameter, smooth, glabrescent to puberulous, nodes rather swollen. *Leaves* lamina membranous, ovate to elliptic, flat, 2.5–5 cm long by 1–2 cm wide; base unequal, one side rounded, other side cuneate; apex acute, tip 0.5 cm; margin entire; tertiary venation reticulate, secondary veins 9 to 11 pairs, midrib distinct, puberulous; glabrescent or velvety on adaxial, glabrescent to puberulous on abaxial; petiole terete, glabrescent, 0.5–1.5 cm long. *Inflorescences* axillary, in axil of leaf or opposite to leaf, up to 4-flowered, 3–4 cm long; main axes terete, glabrescent; peduncles 2 cm long; bracts absent; pedicels slender, glabrescent, 3–7 mm long; bracteoles linear, glabrescent, 6 mm long, at base of pedicel. *Flower* 1–1.5 cm long. *Calyx tube* campanulate, 6–7 mm long by 2–3 mm wide, glabrous, connate at lower half base 2–3 mm long; calyx lobes triangular, acuminate, entire, glabrous 5 mm long. *Corolla* delicate, glabrous, whitish toward base, blue at the apex, 10 mm long; tube tubular 5–7 mm long, limb 3 mm long; adaxial lip 2-lobed, 1 mm long; abaxial lip obscurely 3-lobed, lateral pair smaller, terminal tongue-like, obtuse or acute, with an orange-red blotch between its base and top of lateral membranous folds (*Fide* Elmer), 3 mm long. *Stamens* 2; filament flattened, 1 mm long, curved; anthers divaricate, glabrous, 2 thecae parallel, 0.7 mm long and 1.25 mm diameter. *Ovary* oblong, glabrous, 2 mm long; style glabrous 6 mm long, terete, curved oppositely to the filaments; stigma capitate, swollen 1 mm diameter. *Fruit* ellipsoid, glabrous, fully enclosed by calyx remnant, 2-valvate, 5 mm long by 2.5 mm wide; calyx remnant 5–6 mm long; stalk 1 cm long, glabrous; style remnant 5–7 mm long. *Seeds* minute, cuneate, ellipsoid, ending in a very short stipitate base, unappendaged, 0.5 mm long.

Distribution. Philippine (Mindanao, Negros)

Ecological habitat. On damp cliffs, especially in the spray of waterfalls, and on rocks in damp shaded ravines at 1000 m.

Notes. *Rhynchoglossum spumosum* is the only species that has a creeping habit and rhizomatous roots. It is similar to *R. klugoides* in having 2 stamens and bracteoles that arise from the base of flowers. This

species is known only from the Philippines. Merrill (1923) said it is found on Luzon and Panay Islands. *Rhynchoglossum merrilliae*, which was previously known from Mindanao, is now placed in synonymy because it is very similar to *R. spumosum* in the small leaf blades, few flowers in the inflorescence, and the two fertile stamens.

Specimens examined. Philippines. Negros. Dumaguete (Cuernos Mts.). *Elmer 9929* (BO, E, L, NY, US, Type); Mindanao, Distr. Zamboanga, Sax River. *Merrill 8187* (K, Type of *R. merrilliae* Kraenzl.).

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